THE WHITE HOUSE SCANDAL

Slanders Upon President Cleveland Originated and Circulated by Democrats.

A Shameful Chapter in American Current Political History, for Which the Republican Press Is in No Way Responsible.

H. V. B., in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette,

The delicate subject of the alleged White House scandal is treated to-day by Mr. Dunnell, the distinguished Washington correspondent of the New York Times, in a bold and straightforward manner which, had it come from a Republican correspondent, would have been criticised as a covert attempt to give definitive form and circulation to the gross stories which, throughout the entire campaign, seethed and seemed ever about to break forth from under the surface which confined them. But Mr. Dunnell's standing as a near and trusted friend is so well known as to give to his article the character of full official statement and protest.

But some things remain in connection with this matter which, while not by any means conceded in Mr. Duonell's article, are not stated with the detail and the emphasis which they

1. It is true that, without exception, the stories which are thus set forth as unquestioned scandals were first given form and circulation by Democrats. Nor did they originate with obscure men in the party. On the con-trary, they were launched in their grossest form by men whose names are known from one end of the land to the other, and who have been prominent in party sffairs, and in campaign work and management.

2 This, further, is true: That while these stories have been time and again brought to the notice of Republican correspondents here, and editors elsewhere, with the purpose of securing their publication, not one of them has been repeated in the Republican press.

It was this ignoring of these tales, which had prominent Democratic names for their authority, by Republican correspondents and journals, at made the last campaign a clean one. From first to last it was a party affair, and its hideousness clearly appears in more than dim out-lines even in Mr. Dunnell's plain presentation of the matter. It is further due to the Republican correspondents at Washington to say that, without exception, they have from the outset privately denounced these Democratic accusations as decidedly as Mr. Dunnell has now seen proper to do publicly.

Below are the material portions of this remarkable letter: "No political accountant can dig out the figures to show how many voters were influenced by the perpetual and merciless storm of calumny with which the President was assailed from coast to coast during the campaign. The crusade was one of the tongue alone; covert, insidious, persistent, deadly as it was false, cowardly,

brutal and safe. "No candidate for President in recent years has been called upon to endure just the sort of assault that was made upon Mr. Cleveland in the campaign just ended. The old stories of 1894 were, it is true, put aside. But in their place new stories were contrived, amplified and spread abroad. Not in the newspapers. Not upon any responsible authority that could be reached by the heavy hand of the law; but not the less aangerous because they were carried by word of mouth from headquarters, from newspaper offices, from bar-rooms and from churches into all sorts of public and private places, where they could be turned to account to deceive and to

"Is it necessary to ask what the accusation was against the President? Not one reader in ten of these hints will fail to frame in his mind a correct general reply. It was a charge of in-decency and brutality so gross as to deter any except the most malevolent or vulgar from repetition. Wherever it was heard, in Indiana, in Iowa, in Michigan or in New York, the arraignment was always loathsome in particulars, involving everywhere the vice of bestial drunkenness with the crime of infidelity and the practice of wife-beating as a common incident of family life. The open charges of 1884, blazoned upon every partisan sheet, were to these stories what the harmless beating of tom-toms would be as compared with the silent approach of a withering pestilence. The slanders c. 1888 were aimed at an enemy, but in order to crush bim they were constructed so as to arouse the popular sympathy for his beautiful and admired wife, at the same time that they went to the extremity of representing her as the victim of a plot so foul and revolting in its particulars as to

"The latest personal attacks upon the President and his family had their beginning more than a year ago, when the story obtained ver-bal circulation that Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, in order to escape from the violence of the President, had sought an asylum at the home of General Greely, at Marion, Mass. This outrageous falsehood originated here, and among Democrats who had become bitterly hostile to the President in consequence of his refusal to permit them to dictate the appointments in a Western State. Then came accounts of alleged scenes of riot at Oak View, in which members of the Cabinet were described as participating with the President in bacchanalian orgies. The newspapers were careful not to print these stories, but there were venomous tongues that repeated them within the very White House itself, while the President and his wife were receiving the guests who thronged past them.

forbid even the suggestion of those details here.

Later on, after the slanders had been dropped here, they began to be heard again, broug back from the far West by political pilgrims to the capital. The Governor of a Western State that rolls up amazing Republican majorities recalled some of them to the writer in May last, on the way to Ohio, just before the Republican convention in that State. He was filled up with slauders, not only affecting the President, but members of his Cabinet, all equally vile, and some of them startingly so. A very obscure, but temporarily conspicuous Democrat from the same State, disappointed in his quest for an appointment, soon after entered upon the doubly congenial business of promulgating these atrocious stories and 'booming' Governor Hill as a candidate for President.

"Few persons would at first believe the stories. They were incredible to the decent or fair-minded people. To the hungry partisan, however, they were not weapons too base to be used, and this repeated use of them undoubtedly produced effect, particularly in the minds of those people who get their impressions of the President from the columns of newspapers lurid with hate of their opponents. In June, and at the meeting of the Democratic national committee, the accusation of habitual drunkenness and brutality to his wife was brought against the President in an annonymous pamphlet. This pamphlet, it was openly asserted, and the assertion was not disproved, was taken to St. Louis by the agent of a leading Republican paper, and at the expense of that paper. The slanderer was beyond the reach of prosecution, as his stories were incapable of proof. But the pamphlet was being circulated, and it was rapidly filling many miads with painful doubts.

"What was needed just at that time was the corroboration of the slanders by men or women of assumed respectability and of the same political party as the President. Infamous as it may seem, this was not lacking. So far from that was the case that when the national Democratic committee set up its office in New York, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in the elec-tion of Mr. Cleveland, men were in the headquarters who have been heard to repeat one story about the President's conduct so foul and loathsome as to be shocking even in the ears of the most dissolute and shameless men. Yet it was put forth as true, with assertions of possi-

ble proof to be had for the seeking. "As if this were not enough, the wife of an eminent jurist, a Democrat, but a disappointed one, when asked just before the election what she knew of the stories about the President's intemperance and infidelity to his wife, answered: 'I am sorry to eay that they are true.' Even United States Senators, men accounted honorable beyond the mere technical title enjoyed by membership in the upper branch of Congress. have stooped to give countenance to the slanders when a manly word would have stopped them.

"As the campaign excitement and interest deepened, and the desire of the Republicans to win intensified, the slanderous stories were heard more frequently. In the West they went almost uncontradicted, for it was impossible to take them up and discuss them. The President was defenseless against assassins of that character, and the assassins knew it. A member of Congress from Kansas, which sends only Republicans to Congress, circulated a circumstantial story of the most infamous kind, one that would have justified, on the part of a private citizen assailed in the same way, even the extremity of

punishment without the pale of law. "Many similar instances of the use of this | cards and sheets. By this means he circulates campaign weapon could be cited. It is enough, however, to say that the entire repulsive and cruelly slanderous tale found its way into homes where decency and morality are controlling principles. That they were absolutely without effect it is impossible to believe. The writer has been repeatedly asked by men and women whose sincerity, fairness and disinterestedness could not be questioned, to say whether the accusations in their various forms were true or

were inclined, even after they had been assured that the stories were baseless, to accept the revolting accusations as baving at least a substance of truth. Children have been led to believe that the President was slowly beating Mrs. Cleveland to death; and this pitifully despicable charge was made known to the writer by a child of ten, who brought it home from a school of mere infants, all of whom had had their feeling wrought upon by the picture of the lady of the White House tied to a bed post and writhing under the application of a norse-whip in the hands of the President. The child who told the story had heard it from her

"What can decent people in this country think of political warfare of this sort! The plugugly who steals behind his victim and strikes him down, or the rough-and-tumble ruffian who wantonly attacks the weak and feeble, is a cherub without reproach compared with men who resort to such methods of detraction and ruin. "Knowing that such stories were in circulation, hearing them from day to day during the campaign, the President could not attempt to answer them as they sprang up here and there in different parts of the country. He did not believe that they would find believers.

"The caly moment when he proposed to utter a general protest against them was when he prepared his speech of acceptance of the St. Louis nomination. In the first draft of that speech, I think, he wrote: 'I knew then [four years before something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how indecent it could be.' At the suggestion of twoffriends, to whom besubmitted the speech just before it was delivered, he changed the word 'indecent' to 'shameless' The word he had first employed would most correctly have expressed his feelings. As it stood, the phrase was the only answer that the President has made to the calumnies heaped upon him by his adversaries.

"It seems almost superfluous, after writing about the subject in the way it has been treated in this letter, to enter upon an explicit denial of the stories referred to. But no one who has any acquaintance with the President or his wife, or the slightest familiarity with his home life, will hesitate for a moment to denounce the slanders as utterly false. The same stories might have been told of General Harrison with quite as much truth and propriety.

"The President has not only not been a man of convivial habits since he came to Washington, but he has been extremely abstemious. For the purpose of illustration, I should as soon think of calling Warner Miller a drunkard as to apply that term to the President. His consideration for his wife, according to the observation of those who have the best opportunies of learning, has been all that could be demanded of the most affectionate and attentive husband. He is not a gallant, nor graceful nor accomplished in the ways of parlor butterflies. Presidents there have been who were all these things, but they lacked some greater qualification of manliness and courage that President Cleveland possesses and will be remembered for.

"if it will add anything to the joy of the partisans of the opposition who have defeated him to know that the indecent and brutal slanders upon him have given him more distress than any other attacks to which he has been subjected, because they have involved the good name and happiness of his wife and her mother, the partisans ought to be a shade happier, for that is the truth."

This, as far as reputable correspondence can indicate the character of the stories which prominent Democrats set affoat about the White House family, is as complete in its presentation of the matter as is likely to appear. It would be impossible to write a column which would more vividly set forth the degree of bitterness which prevailed against the President among the managers of his own party.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; slight changes in temperature; northerly winds, becoming vari-

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	Local Weather Report. Indianapolis, Nov. 26									
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	P				
						100				

7 A. M... 30.20 26 82 North Fair. 2 P. M... 30.09 34 76 North Cloudy 7 P. M... 30.04 34 81 N'wst Clear. Maximum thermometer, 35; minimum thermometer, 26.
Following is a comparative statement of the condi-

tion of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 26 Normal.... Mean....

	Bar- ome- ter.	Thermometer.			Pre-	
Station.		Exp.	Min.	Max	cipi- tat'n	Weath'r
New York city	29.26	42	28			Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y	29.80 29.34	30	24	32		Snow. Kain.
Philadelphia, Pa	29.78	36	30 26	34	Frank Section	
Pittsburg, Pa Washington, D.C.	29.54	34	30	34	Street Contract Contract	Rain.
Charleston, S. C	29.80	46		48		Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	92.88	42	32	50		I CVV
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.86 29.90	52 50	38			Two a
Pensacola, Fla Montgomery, Ala	Commence of the commence of	48	36	56		1
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.92	52	36			Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	29.94	54	44	56		Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	48				Clear.
Galveston, Tex	29.88 29.98	46	46	62 52	50	Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex		42	36			Clear.
Memphis, Tenn Nashville, Tenn	30.00	36				100
Louisville, Ky	30.04	36	34			Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.04	34				
Cincinnati, O		32				Clear.
Cleveland, O	29.86 29.98	34				Snow.
Toledo. O		36				
S. Ste. Marie, Mich		28	18			
Chicago, Ill	30.10	38	36	40		
Cairo, Ill	30.06			42		
Springfield, Ill	30.14	36				
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	38				
St. Paul, Minn						Taken .
Morehead, Minn.	29.98	49				Clear.
St. Vincent, Mint	29.96			48		Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.14	1 700				Cloudy
Dubuque, Ia Des Moines, Ia	30.14	36				
St. Louis, Mo	30.14	36		46	1	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	Annual Control of the					Clear.
Fort Sill. Ind. T.						
Dodge City, Kan.	30.06	E				Cloudy
Omaha, Neb	30.10					
North Platte, Nel	30.02	46				Clear.
Valentine, Neb Yankton, D. T	30.02					Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T	29.88	50	26	64		Clear.
Bismarck, D. T	29.92	42	26	52		Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.		36				Fair.
P. Arthur's L'd'g						Foggy.
Qu'Apelle, N. W.T Ft. As nab ne, M. T	30.00	30				Fair. Clear.
Helena, M. T	30.24	04				
Boise City, I. T	30.16	42	34			Fair.
Chevenne, W. T.	29.90	38	26	48		Fair.
Ft. 31 Kn ny, W. T	20.30	40	34			Rain.
Denver, Col	20.84	46				Fair.
Pueblo, Col Santa Fe. N. M.	29.94	30				Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M Salt Lake City	29.90	44			7	Cloudy
Ft. Washakie, Wy	30.04	30				Fair.

CURIOUS ADVERTISING.

Some Peculiar Ways to Attract Notice from

Advertising dodges of all sorts are considered legitimate, but there are some of them which rather overstep the bounds of probability and propriety. A recent idea is the personal letter in which the receiver is familiarly addressed as "Dear Jim," or something of the sort, and which is signed "Affectionately yours, Edith," or in some similar way. It is usually mailed to a man's residence, and a wife is licensed to open any letters addressed to a dutiful husband. There is an advertisement of some sort in the epistle, but the loving wife looks first at the heading and then at the signature. What she suffers mentally before she unearths the advertisement end of the scheme is not to be realized. These advertising schemes are the acme of cruelty, and are what the ladies term "real mean."

New York Sun. In the way of advertising, a new device has been hit upon by one of our large dry goods firms. At a small, but conspicuous stand in the store a neat girl sells postal cards and stamped sheets of paper at less than the face value of the stamps. The postal card is only three-quarters of a cent, and a large sheet of writing paper, made so as to enclose itself by folding, with a 2 cent stamp in the corner, is only a cent and a half. These are sold in as small quantities as desired, provided only that the fraction prices multiply into even cents. How does the seller get a recompense? By printing announcements of his goods, with notices of particular bargains and special inducements across the edges of the

his advertisements at a low cost. Being asked if it paid the proprietor replied: "Not directly, but it attracts momentary attention, sets customers to talking, and is therefore worth doing for a little while; but the only advertising that proves solidly advantageous is that which is done in newspapers of large cirenlation. We have tried everything, and we have found that advertising in good journals invariably pays, while these odd devices are only false, and it was perfectly evident that they | of transient worth."

HOME LIFE OF THE HARRISONS. Husband and Wife During the Dark War

Days-Mrs. Harrison's Characteristics. Home Magazine. For eight years the Harrisons' life flowed on under the light of the honeymoon, but when the only daughter was three years old the key-

note of the war-song was struck at Fort Sumter, and Mrs. Harrison caught its sound with a wife's prophetic ear. Then her life began in dreadful earnest. Mrs. Harrison's heart had need to be young and brave, and her bands skilled in every kind of economical housewifery, to enable her to

grapple with the more than double duty that fell

upon her now.

She kept house alone, with the children and the help of a "Tilly Shwboy," senior. She and her husband decided it best to keep the home ready, in case he should be brought back wound ed he could be better cafed for there than in any Once her husband, coming home on a short leave, found their son desperately ill with

typhoid fever, but the few days' furlough were over before the danger was, and he had to leave her to watch alone for the coming of life or Twice she took the children to see their father when his regiment was stationed for some time, but it was woeful kind of pleasure to visit Ben

Batell-once to the other discomforts of his camp-fires there was added the fire of scarlet fever, and Mrs. Harrison found plenty of occu-pation for hands and heart in nursing her husband and children through it. When they bade good-bye at Nashville, he marched to Atlanta with sword and buckler, and she countermarched to Indianapolis with the children. There be few who think that only one brave heart was needful for those journeys.

The newspapers dilate much upon the courtship and early married days of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, but to the friends and neighbors who know their history best, they seem vastly more interesting after they, without abating their devotion to each other, sacrificed all the joys of their domestic union to serve our national

The following letter gives so true a glimpse into their characters that, though it seems too sacred to publish, one ventures to do it for the satisfaction of the many who sincerely desire to understand them:

"CAMP SEVENTIETH IND. VOLS., ? NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863. "My Dear Wife-On the tenth anniversary of the day on which we pledged ourselves to each other for better or for worse, I could have wished that we might not be separated, but as this coveted pleasure is denied me. I will spend the evening in the closest communion with you that our separation will allow. I wrote some time ago to Mr. B--- to prepare a ring for you and have it sent to you to-day. You have probably received it before this time, and now wear it upon the wedding finger. With that ring I

do thee wed again." The wedding day and its tenth return do not often show a more pathetic contrast than this. An extract from a letter to his children may be acceptable for its suggestions of what it was to Mrs. Harrison to carry on the home without the comfort of his presence, and with the bourly consciousness that his life was in deadly peril: "AT MY 'LOG HOUSE' IN LOOKOUT VALLEY, ?

"SABBATH DAY, March 27, 1864. "My Dear Little Children-Your mother has read you some of my letters to her, and from them you know that I am under promise to write to you. Every day, and many times a day, your papa thinks about his dear little boy and girl, and desires so much to see them. Sometimes, as you play about the house, or in the yard, do you think about your absent father and those happy days when we were all together at home! Don't you remember how you used to run down the street to meet papa when he came up from the office, and what a race you had to see which should get to him first!-and then, how we used to work together in the garden! training the vines, weeding the strawberries, and all that sort of thing? Those were happy days, and we hope and pray God that they may come again, after the war is over and that we may have many glad, happy times in our nice little home."

Mrs. Harrison united with the church when she was fourteen years old, and has always been a regular attendant and efficient member of it here, and in orphan-asylum work, etc., she is faithful. She "comes naturally" by her loyalty to her God and home and country, and sterling principles generally. Her mother was a Miss Neal, of Philadelphia, whose father was identified with the old Moyamensing Bank, so creditably that even Quaker Philadelphians, with their sky-high moral standard, marked him a man of exceptional integrity, and when the old bank established a branch in Washington, Pa., Mr. Neal was sent to act as cashier, and it was there his daughter married Rev. John Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father. In their present day her people are not rich in worldly goods, but their inborn honesty and highspirited independence of character is the rock on which is built their unquestionable self-respect. Her father was a tutor in Princeton College for several years in his early days, and his life has been an example of faithfulness to duty. He is now hale and useful in one of the departments in Washington city at the age of eighty-nine. His father, also a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. George Scott, lived in Northampton county, Pa., where for services to the colonial government, he was granted a tract of of land, which he named Nova Scotia, for his grandmother-land.

It must be admitted that Mrs. Harrison has an abstract of title to some very old and sturdy Scotch blood. Whether or no they were some of the "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," or not, does not appear, but that they were given to patriotism and daring deeds is shown in the only feat recorded of a remote ancestor, Sir William Scott, who (so saith tradition), at the age of an hundred and ten, died of a fall from his horse while reviewing his troops! Not a bad showing for the old gentleman's energy, if he does look a little; bit reckless on horseback at that time of life.

One hesitates to mention the fact that Mrs. Harrison had a grandfather, so much has her

husband been picked at for his. The world must think, if it judges by our "Little Peddlington" press-heaven forbid it should, though-that if there is any creature the American citizen regards with holy horror, it is a respectable forefather. Acknowledgment of any obligation to him robs himself of just that much of his precious claim to being self-made.

Among our ten millions of free and independent voters there are too many Mr. Bounderbys-Charles Dickens's braggart, who boasted more of being "born in the gutter" than any worthy son of a gentleman ever did or will of his origin, for where there is really good blood in the veins there is found the good sense and taste not to be vainglorious.

It has been a wholesome element in Indianapolis society to have, for so many years, such genuine proof of this truth as it has in Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Professor David Swing, their life-long friend, says: "If they reach the White House they will make it what it has often been before, a model of an American home," and Indianapolis says-"Amen." Everything consistent with good heart, refinement and common sense will be the leaven to leaven the whole lump.

Mr. Harrison graduated in a class of four at Miami College, in Oxford, O., all men so nearly of the same intellectual caliber that the faculty, of which Mrs. Harrison's father was a member, after puzzling their hoary heads as to which one deserved the honors, gave it up and decided to bestow no honors.

A BUTTON'S HISTORY.

How It Was Used to Conceal a Note from a

Prisoner Confined in Libby to His Wife. Columbus (1nd.) Correspondence Clobe-Democrat. A most unique relic of the late war is possessed by George Clutch, commander of the Isham keith-G. A. R .- Post in this city. It is a button off of a private soldier's uniform. During the latter part of the war, Mr. Ciutch's brotherin-law, J. F. Gallaher, whose home is in Ohio, had the misfortune to be captured by the rebels and confined in Libby prise. The story of how the prisoners in that hell-hole suffered and died from starvation, exposure and ill-treatment is a part of history. After Mr. Gallaher had been there some time, he began to feel the need of money, which would enhance his prospect of reaching the Union lines should he succeed in making his escape. A surgeon of his regiment, who was in the prison, was about to be exchanged. He cut off one of the large brass buttons from his uniform, and separating the two parts of it, made a cavity by taking out the filling. He then wrote on a slip of black paper, in a small, but distinct hand, the following note to his wife, which he inclosed in the cavity, and again sealed the button together:

Dear Wife-If we are not exchanged by the 1st of December send me \$30 in greenbacks. Put in a vial eanned up in a can of tomatoes or blackberries. Send it in a box of provisions. J. F. GALLAHER. This note is well preserved and was still rest. ing snugly in its place in the button when shown to-day by Mr. Clutch, To continue the story, the button was made to take the place of another on the uniform of the exchanged surgeon, who reached home and delivered itself. Almost at once the patient is lifted out it to Mrs. Gallaher in due time. It could of the depths of hypochondriacism and feels the not have escaped the close scrutiny of the officers had it been conveyed out of the

prison in any other manners as the officers were particular to search all of the exchanged prisoners, iscluding the surgebry most minutely. Mr. Gallaher did not have much hope that his scheme would succeed, even should the note reach his wife, but he was surprised, for the fruit arrived in a short time, and although closely inspected by the prison officials, they failed to discover the vial containing the money | a criminal kind."

concealed in one of the jars of thick preserves. Soon after receiving the money Mr. Gallaher succeeded in making his escape from the prison, being one of the chief participants in the great tunnel expedition. He found the \$30 obtained in so novel a manner to be of great service to him in reaching the Union lines. When Mr. Clutch was in Ohio a short time ago he was given the button and its contents to keep as a memento, and it is greatly prized as such.

MANY HARRISON BABIES.

Scores of Little Tots Named for the President-Elect.

Philadelphia Record. There are more than three hundred Harrisons residing in Philadeladelphia, but previous to the Chicago convention a solitary apholsterer was the only Benjamin among them. Since the Hoosier statesman was nominated the Harrison family in this city has increased somewhat, and nearly every Harrison who has first seen the light of day since that event has been christ-ened "Benjamin." So far as the Registrar of Births and Deaths has been informed, there have been no baby Harrisons of the male per-suasion born in the city since the election, but the list of other babies christened after the President-elect is a long one. The clerks who register the births in the Board of Health office kept a tally of the "Harrison" and "Cleveland" babies previous to the election. Curiously enough the records show that the two candidates ran neck and neck in the race, eight proud and intensely Democratic parents baving given their babies the benefit of the President's name as a prefix, and eight equally enthusiastic Republicans having named their new-found blessings after the then Republican candidate and now President-elect. Reports in the local papers in the country

districts show that since election day the "Benjamin Harrison" baby has appeared, as Colonel Tom Ochiltree, the distinguished Texas seatesman. would say, "very numerously."
Nearly every country paper contains a list of
birth announcements, in which the babies who have been christened after the President-elect have a large plurality. The Grover Cleveland baby has almost entirely disappeared, but there is no evidence of any waning of the popularity of the President's wife among the mothers of Philadelphia and the surrounding country. Within the past two months a score of girl babies in Philadelphia have been christened "Frances Cleveland."

It is not improbable that there is to be a lively dispute among the parents of the "Benjamin Harrison" babies as to which was the original. The records will show, of course, the priority of registration, but the claim will be made that the first christened, and not the first recorded, is entitled to the buon. It has been suggested that the President-elect be asked to decide this interesting question. A personal friend of Mr. Harrison, who was in the city yesterday, said that next to letters of advice upon how to form his Cabinet, the most numerous class of letters received by the President-elect consists of epistles of notification from fond parents that their latest has been christened "Benjamin Harrison ---." This gentleman said that some waggish friend had suggested to Mr. Harrison to purchase a car-load of chestnut-bells, one of which could be sent to the parents of each new Harrison baby. The President-elect, however, was too long-headed a politician to accept such advice, and will no doubt send a neat little note to each mother, if his supply of paper shall prove adequate to the demand.

"I WANT TO GO WITH PAPA."

A Bridegroom of an Hour Is Parted from the Belle of Bandera County.

San Antonia (Tex.) Special. The novel spectacle of a groom suing for his bride has just been witnessed at Bandera, an inland town fifty miles west of this city. The extreme popularity of the young lady, her romantic courtship, claudestine marriage, and subsequent forced removal from her husband's side by an angry father, within an hour after the connubial knot was tied, has made the case quite celebrated. Miss Ella Taylor is the pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. F. Taylor, a well-to-do stockman of Bandera, and late candidate for sheriff

of that county. It was the boast of her admirers that she could wear her nineyear-old sister's shoes. Miss Ella was the belle of all Bandera county, but she completely lost her head over a young spenthrift named Jackson. So reckless, daring and thoroughly dissipated were his habits that Mr. Taylor forbade

the young man to visit his daughter. The command amounted to no more than a sigh to a whirlwind. The lovers met clandestinely, and in July last eloped to Boerne, a town twenty-five miles distant, and were married by a magistrate. The father followed in hot pursuit, and arrived just in time to be too late. Mr. Taylor's indignation was arroused to a pitch of intense wrath, and he proceeded to take charge of his daughter regardless of young Jackson's protest that he was now her nearest relative. Mr. Taylor, nevertheless, drove home with his daughter, the groom following behind. For these past four months Jackson has been unable to speak to his wife, so close has the watch been kept. On several occasions he and his unwilling father-in-law bave had a street clash, but nothing serious resulted. Recently Mr. Jackson swore out a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that his wife was forcibly detained by her father. The case came up before Judge Paschal, who ordered the bride, the husband and the father before him. The girl was given to understand that she was now under the protection of the law, and that it was her privilege to decide with whom she desired to

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson held a consultation for nearly half an hour, and then returned to the court-room where half of the village inhabitants had assembled to hear the case.

"Now," said the Judge, "with whom do you desire to live?" "I want to go with papa," chirped the blushing wife, and the Judge immediately denied the writ As Ella left the court-room, young Jackson said that, in both love and law, marriage to him was a failure, but he guessed he'd be able to stand it.

THE SO-CALLED FAITH CURES.

A Physician Says It Is Only a Success in Nervous or Hysterical Diseases.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

Dr. Wm. H. Skene, the celebrated physician of this city, speaks in this wise in relation to the "Christian Science" or "Faith" cures: "Crazes or delusions of this nature are among the recognized and apparently unavoidable phenomena of civilized communities. But, although they invariably consist of great tissues of humbug, still there is always a grain of truth concealed amid the conglomeration of error.

"I regret to say that when one of the popular hallucinations touches upon the profession of medicines the majority of the members of that profession prefer either to ignore it altogether, or if they do notice it in any way, they only do so for the purpose of treating it with ridicule or contempt. This, in my opinion, is a mistake. In the first place, no physician can afford to pass any matter which comes within the province of his profession, and again, the morsel of truth is often well worth the finding. even if concealed amid bushels of rubbish. And so I personally generally endeavor to ascertain the good of these mental epidemics, even at the expense of much apparently fruitless search. In the present instance there is the 'faith cure' craze. Now, although the faith-curists have met with much, and in most cases deserved, ridicule, yet it cannot be denied that in isolated instances persons suffering from certain nervous or functional disorders have been relieved, or even cured, by observing the tenets of the 'faith-cure' belief. The matter is easy of explanation. The majority of the disorders to which I have alluded, or at least a great many, arises from what, for want of a better term, I may call excessive introspection. They usually attack those persons who have too much leisure, or no self-resources, or whose occupation is of a kind which does not employ the mind. In such cases the mind reacts on itself, and in default of exercising its activity on

outward objects, eats its own head off, as it were. Perhaps I can better illustrate what I mean when I say that it proceeds like two millstones grinding on each other's surfaces for want of something to grind between them. Well, when a patient gets into this condition he rapidly degenerates into a hypochondrine. He either imagines himself the victim of a physical malady or becomes mentally diseased. Unhealthy thoughts, such as would be at once eliminated from vigorous minds, take root and flourish. Ideas of an occeptric nature are evolved, the matter progresses, and finally a crank is either evolved or the patient's mind becomes a receptacle for the wildest imaginings of the world of crankdom. It is at this stage that the 'faith cure' and what little good it contains comes in. We will suppose that a man by long brooding has persuaded himself that he is organically diseased—and such cases are multiplied daily. The faith cure takes hold of a man's mind, it finds it food, it exercises its functions, it necessitates its fising a certain amount of activity, in other words, it takes it off change in his condition. He is encouraged pursue the course which he is following and in that very encouragement is still further removing his mind from itself. So the thing goes on until the disease, which only existed in the imagination, is cured by imaginative remedies. "It is another form of the old prescription. 'Rest and a change.' And as I say in such cases 'faith' as a curative is good, but where

true organic disease exists its interference is of

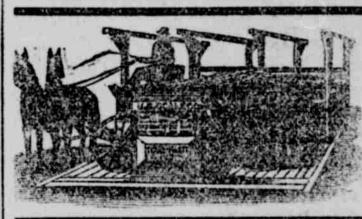


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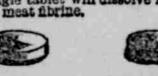
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